# UTAH.

Capture of Lee, the Mountain Meadows Chieftain.

Details of the Awful Massacre of 1857.

THE PROPHET'S DANGEROUS POWER.

Latter-Day Fanatics Thirsting for Blood.

CRUMBLING OF MORMON INSTITUTIONS.

Decay and Final Fall of the "Mormon Empire."

#### LEE'S CASE A TEST QUESTION.

BALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 14, 1874 The readers of the HEBALD of this date were abtless apprised by telegraph of the arrest of Mormon named Jonn D. Lee for his prominent participation in the horrible massacre of Arkansas immigrants by Mormons in the disguise of Indians, at a place called Mountain Meadows, in the year 1857. Your correspondent is enabled to furnish further particulars of the massacre and the arrest of Lee, and prepare the public mind for some startling developments that are likely to ensue from Lee's arrest. In the meantime it may not be uninteresting to recapitulate more in detail than heretofore, even to the danger of some little retteration, the circumstances attending the horribie butchery, the day of retribution on account of which seems to be rapidly approaching.

A little over seventeen years ago, about 350 miles south of this city, there occurred one of the most atrocious deeds known in modern history—
"The Mountain Meadows Massacre"—when 120 men, women and children were slaughtered in

So thoroughly drilled have been the Mormons to be silent upon everything of moment that transpires in the Territory. If that thing should happen to be to the disadvantage of the Church, It was some months before the people of the northern settlements knew that such a terrible deed had been perpetrated in the south, and then they only heard of it as the bloody work of the

At the time of this occurrence there were not over a dozen Gentiles in the Territory, and these Gentiles were hastening "to America"—a few going eastward by the way of Fort Bridger, and the others running the gauntlet through the Indian country to reach the Pacific coast.

Brigham Young was then Governor of the Territory, and as he had tearned that a body of United States troops, under the command of General Utah a new Governor and new federal judges and other federal officers, Brigham thought proper to issue a proclamation forbidding these troops to enter the Territory, and, being ex-oficio commander-in-chief of the militia, he called the citizens to arms, but the Territory under martial law and commenced preparations for a contest with the national government. Utah was in this situation when the immigrants of whom I write entered the Territory on their way to California. They num bered in all about 140 persons; one-third of them were from Missouri and the others were from Arkansas. The Missourians were chiefly all men, an adventurous, rough crowd, en route to the "diggins;" the Arkansins were a highly respectable class of immigrants, seeking homes in Southern California. The Arkansas company had travelled across the plains ahead of the tance from them on account of their boisterous and coarse language; but as both companies proceeded south of this city they began to feel that they were in an enemy's country and they joined together for mutual aid and protection. NO PALLIATION OF THE MASSACRE.

Had all the offences of the immigrants been a thousand times more than what is charged to them still there could be no defence for the treachery that followed. The crime is so damnable that no man of soul or heart can hear of it and think of it without his blood warming against the murderers. I know of nothing in history that makes my blood boil so quickly as the mention of the Mountain Meadows massacre. It is one of to every one who has ever crossed the plains and been exposed to attack, and the more that any one thinks of the bloody deed the more is there an anxiety to see the july measure of justice meted out to the guilty. No man desires more than I do to witness the just punishment of the really culpable, but, as a correspondent whose duty it is to the truthful and reliable historian of current history. I deem it my duty to the people here to facts relating to the condition of the Territory at the time of the occurrence, now that the chief actor in the bloody tragedy,

JOHN D. LEE, HAS BEEN CAPTURED,

and will assuredly be tried for his part in the massacre, and during his forthcoming trial the proba-bilities are that others may be implicated and

found equally guilty.

It may be offensive to the Mormon people for me to write that in 1857, the period at which the massacre occurred, Utah Territory was little better than a buge lunatic asylum; but that I cannot help. Here and there a suber, cool and calculating brother might be met with, but the very virtues I name were then great crimes in the estimation of the mass of the people, who had, from a variety of circumstances, been worked up to the highest de-

gree of fanatical excitement.

For many years the Mormon prophets and aposties had been preaching and predicting about the end of the world, and they had, with much kindness to themseives, if not with much wisdom, elected that they were the lavored of the Lord, and that their pigmy of an organization, called the Mormon Church, was in truto and in very deed "the kingdom of God," and that all other govern-"the kingdom of God," and that all other governments of kingdoms and empires were but usurpations that were destined to speedly come to grief. The intelligent reader will, no doubt, remember that the Mormons were not the first who entertained these ideas, though they have, unfortunately, been the first organization in America to make themselves disagreeably prominent in this specialty, and now they must suffer the consequences of their temerity. Brigham Young, their leader, an ignorant, superstitious fanatic, who had so long dictated and controlled everything here, and

so long dictated and controlled everything here, and

BULKD, UNCHALLENGED, WITH AR BON HAND, his own people, thought that there was nothing to prevent him from coping with the United States, and he resolved that he should be sovereign and bid defance to all earthly power. His sermons, or "discourses," as they are termed, were, for a few years preceding this time, other in the extreme against the Gentles; he loathed the government of the United States and hated every one who that a loyal sentiment for the Republic. His apostes who could curse most the Gentles and heap upon them every opprobrium that tongue could utter were in his judgment the most blessed and the most bighty favored of the Lord. He had encouraged the most vindictive feelings that could be cherished against everything that was not Mormon, and the whole people of train were in that precise mental condition at the time of

people of Utan were in that precise mental condition at the time of

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

The Mormon poets had been singing such sentiments as these:

Thy deliverance is nigh, thy oppressors shall die
And the Gentice shall bow 'meath thy rod.

On squaw killer Harney is on the way.

Du dah!
The Mormon people for to slay,
Bu dah! Du dah day!
Now if he comes, the truth f'il tell,
Our boys will send them down to hell,
The pressent Mayor of oper city. Daniel H. Wells.

the Nauvoe Legion, instructed the Mormon militia who went out to meet the United States troops to and wrap them in flames, and to do everything to prevent the national soldiers from advancing upon Sait Lake City, and this mild instruction he very piously closed with a "God bless you and give you success. Your brother in Christ, Daniel H. Wells." This was the spirit of the Mormons in the latter part of 1857. They looked upon the government, and their own affair out here was a Divine organization. They had for years expected a bloody collision between "the kingdom," under any unfortunate who at that particular period should have attained to the chair of Washington.

When these immigrants crossed the plains they were only a few weeks alhead of the "curreed troops" that were "coming up against Zion." The mea from Missouri were very offensive to the Mormons. The very name of Missouri is all it sound in the ears of the Saints. Their first propnet had tried to establish in that State the Latter-Day Zion and the Missourians wouldn't have it. As they passed through the Mormon towns and settlements some of them very unwisely and unnecessarily boasted that they had driven out the Mormons from that State, and that they had also taken part in the murder of "Joe Smith" in Blitaken part in the murder of "Joe Smith" in Blitaken part in the murder of "Joe Smith" in Blitaken part in the murder of "Joe Smith" in Blitaken part in the murder of "Joe Smith" in Blitaken part in the murder of the braggadocio, butti inflamed the Mormons would have no intercourse with them and would self them nothing. The Missourians were mischlevous when they began their ribaid abuse, and, as the Mormon sostracized them.

THEY EKCARE FURIOUS AND DESPERATE.

ence against them, and the actions would have no intercourse with them and would sell them to hing. The Missourians were mischlevous when they began their ribaid abuse, and, as the Mormons ostracized them.

They BEGAME FURIOUS AND DESPERATE.

It is said that they did every thing they could to aggrarate the Mormons settlers by swearing at and raging against their leaders; and where they had opportunity they killed their chicksons and appropriated them to their own use. In this way they travelled south of this city, increasing in wrath and finding increasing opposition. It is charged by the Mormons that the immitgrants poisoned a spring by the wavisde; that cattle drank the water and died; that Indians eat the carcasses of the cattle and also died; and that that was the cause and commencement of active hostilities against the immigrants. Gentlies do not believe a word of this, but I give it as the Mormon story of the starting point of the massacre. It is extremely unpleasant to refuse credence to any defence for a bad action, especially when the defence needs it badiy; but I confess to utter scepticism on the poisoning of the spring. An ungodiy writer, with no fear of judgment before its eyes, many years ago, said that he had visited the said spring, and that it would have taken

A BARREL OP ARSENIC

to have done mischlet to anything, man or beast, unless the water had usen drunk immediately after the spring had been poisoned, for the volume of water was so large and rapid that no delections matter could remain there. Again, it was not likely that the immigrants would transport with them any such amount of poison. Abourd as all this may seem, this was the story of the Mormon Settlements to travel westward, it was then that the Indians, according to Mormon statements, resolved on their deadly work. Book companies from Missour; and Arkansas were then traveling together for safety, and they camped together sort safety, and they camped together sort safety, and they camped together to reading what this one says and w

was sleepless, but no pen can truly picture that terrible scene.

At length, after a four days' siege, a wagon was seen advancing towards the besieged, over which was floating a flag of truce borne by white men. The immigrants halled it with joy and with thankfulness to God. They could think only of gratitude for deliverance. The chief man in that wagon was John D. Lee, a major of a regiment of mitta, an Indian agent under Brigham Young and an eider in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was

in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was

HALLED WITH JOY AS A DELIVERER.

The immigrants could rush to the spring and assuage their parched lips; husbands and wives pressed to each other their beating bosoms, and the little tanocents who had cried with fear and terror, leaped with joy and ching to their darling parents as if their joy was more a momentary fancy than a lasting reality. That camp exclibited but one expression—gratitude to God. Hearts were luil and tongues were speechless.

At length Lee and his brethren persuaded the immigrants to give up their arms and to go to the nearest settlement for safety, and they agreed to the proposition.

The women and children went together without escort in advance of the men; the latter were

The women and children went together without escort in advance of the men; the latter were guarded by the Mormon militia. When about a mile and a half from camp

THE SIGNAL WAS GIVEN
by Lee, and in an instant the Mormons snot down the men and the indians slaughtered the women and children—all but seventeen children of tender age!

age!
I would not write them; but if they cost me my life I will proclaim them and demand of the nation resribution. Every man in the United States who realizes his obligation to wife and child should

I will proclaim them and demand of the nation retribution. Every man in the United States who resilizes his obligation to wife and child should demand investigation.

For seventeen years upon this Lee public condemnation has failen. Other names have been associated with his in that atrocious crime, but his name has always been uppermost, and there has been a longing desire to reach him and wreak vengeance on him for this awill deed. Was he the guilty miscreant from choice, or was he but the tool of others? has always been the question, and now that act has got to be settled.

Lee has been under the ban and has kept away from civilization for a dozen years; but a lew days ago he was captured, very unexpectedly to mim, and with this capture is revived the whole story of the Mountain Meadows massacre and the probability of now reaching the ends of justice.

Lee is a much married man; he has had at one time and another eighteen wives. For saiety he thought fit to seek sheller a few miles south of the territorial boundary line on the Pah-ria River, within the Territory of Arizona. There he had an English wife—a brave, daring woman, who seemed to be as desperate as himself. His cabin was like an arsenal, well provided with every kind of weapon of warfare. He was determined never to be taken alive in that piace; but he thought proper to come into the settlements north to visit some other portions of his lamily, and there he was captured. It is needless to detail how a United States deputy marshal held a pistol and threatened to fire, and how somebody cise did something cise. Lee was captured and is now in Beaver Jail ander a strong guard. He was indicted about six weeks ago, and will be tried for this massacre in about three weeks. Had Brignam Young or any of the great lights of the Mornino Church anything to do with it? That is the great question that excites everybody here. Some rumors would indicate that Lee will make a clean breast of it; others are as positive to the contrary. It matters not whether he is free or

and as evidence going to show the Propnet's com-plication with the perpetrators of the bloody transaction, it may be stated as an historical fact that

transaction, it may be stated as an historical fact that

belonging to the murdered immigrants was taken to Sait Lake City and Brigham Young used it as his own private venicle for a number of years. Furthermore, a pianoforte which the immigrants were taking across the Plains was found in Young's nouse, and may be there still, if it has not been otherwise disposed of. It may be here asked what has become of the LARGE SUM OF MONEY taken from the immigrant train, amounting, as your correspondent has previously stated, to \$120,000 in gold? Has any of this money been returned to the surviving children of the victims of the butchery of to their surviving relatives left behind them in Arkansas?

MORE EVIDENCE.

It is a point of interest to state that in 1800, while Mr. William H. Rogers was acting as Indian agent and statuoused at Sait Lake City, the Mormons surrounded his nouse at the dead of night and shot forly balls into the building, at the same time throwing stones against it, endeavoring, to all appearances, to assasinate him, knowing that he possessed MUCH important EVIDENCE.

pearances, to assessment min, anowing that the possessed MUCH IMPORTANT EVIDENCE
in regard to the massacre. Mr. Rogers has been assent in South America for a number of years. At present he is living in Loudon county, Virginia. The Enited States authorities would act wisely and further the ends of public justice by securing at the earliest practicable period the testimony of Mr. Rogers in relation to the butonery at Mountain Meadows. The same authorities should also remember that, as no Mormon can be

Our boys will send them down to hell,
Du dah! Du dah day!
Or any offence by a jury composed entirely of MorThe present Mayor of our city, Daniel H. Wells,
mons, that some other means should be resorted
the way of the Lieutenant General of to for the burpose of obtaining a fair and proper

legal investigation in the matter. If it thereupon be found that the leaders of the Mormon Caurch were guilty of participation in or countred at the murder of the immigrants they should undoubtedly be punished to the fullest extent and with the utmost rigor of the law. The United States Marshal in Utah has authority to empanel a jury for the trial of Lee and others, and it is to be hoped and expected that he will select competent and unprejudiced men, such as will acquisite to all parties. There have undoubtedly been

MANY OTHER MURDEMS
and outrages committed by Mormons in Utah within the last twenty years that have never been ferreted out or the guilty parties brought to punishment. We mignt, for example, recall the circumstances of the

ishment. We might, for example, recall the elecumstances of the
MURDER OF MR. ROBINSON,
who was deliberately shot down in the streets of
Sair Lake City about four years since. It was well
known by lederal officers that the deed waf perpetrated by Mormons; but no arrests have been
made, and, of course, no one has been convicted
or punished for the crime. Indeed, it would have
been useless for the lederal authorities to have
made arrests, for the reason, as we have already
stated, no Mormon could be convicted by a Mormon jury.

stated, no Mormon could be convicted by a Mormon jury.

If the testimony of the Indians can be relied upon it can be abundantly proven that

LEE WAS THE LEADER
in the massacre of the immigrants and, it is alleged, the rayishment of three young isdies, a deed of horror that was sublimated by the cutting of the poor victims' throats by the savage allies of the Mormons. The manner in which the bodies of these unfortunate people were left by the Mormons to be

haten By Wolves and Coyores has already been described. But it is a fact that should not be disregarded or lost signt of whenever a thorough legal investigation into all the circumstances of the outchery takes place.

In regard to the report that Lee will

MAKE A CONFESSION,

In regard to the report that Lee will
In regard to the report that Lee will
In regard to the report that Lee will
It may be remarked that one of his wives posttively avers that Lee will say nothing that will
convict or implicate the Prophet; that he would
suffer death before doing so. Lee claims to be a
relative of the Lees of Virginia, although Northern
born, but his bloody deeds bear no resemblance to
the characteristics of that chivairic Virginia lamily.

THE TRIAL OF LEE AND OTHERS
will be prosecuted as soon as proper evidence can
be accumulated, which is somewhat difficult, as
may well be imagined in this land of the Latter Day
Saints. Moreover, some important witnesses are
out of the Territory, and it will require time to procure their attendance. The relatives of the outchered people, living in Arkansas and Missouri, will
give valuable testimony in the case, and they
should proceed at once to embody it in some practicable form, by affidavits, or otherwise, and
forward it to the lederal authorities in Utah.

DOOM OF MORMONDOM.

The crumbling institutions of the Mormons indicate that the period of the downial of the Saints
is at nand. Their large Co-operative Mercantile
Association (of which ex-delegate to Congress,
Hopper, is the managing head) is breaking up.
Their leaders, their bishops and other oner people
are occoming decrepit and senile. We very rarely
hear of a

PROMISING SCION

of a Mormon household. The old men passing

of a Mormon household. The old men passing away and no young ones to take their places it is natural that their union and strength as a people must give way and finally fall to places. The tenure of their religious inanticism is rail, the ranks of the zealots being chiefly supplied from European and other foreign sources, and not coming from a natural, sound, native growth. The great masses of the Mormon people are honest, and would gladly throw off the galling yoke of slavish servitude to the few unprincipled men who, for their own personal and sorid money-making ends and aims, rule them. Another cause of the decline and fall of the so-called "Mormon empire" exists in the diverse and conficting

CLAIMS TO ESTATES

and all other property, created by the numerous progeny reaching the age of manhood and springing from the same paternal stock. A new generation has grown up since Mormonism was founded in the mountains and withernesses of Utah, and where there are a score or more of sons and heirs in the same family reaching the age of independence and self-responsibility aimost simultaneously there must necessarily exist more of less confusion, jealousy and acrimony among them. Of this lact we have daily evidence here in Utah, Many of the sons and daughters of the first wives are already

CLAIMING SUPREMACY

In the division of property, leaving the offspring

aiready

CLAIMING SUPREMACY
in the division of property, leaving the offspring
of the other wives unprovided for. It may be
here mentioned, as a matter of wonderment, how
people outside of Utan and outside of the Mormon Church can tolerate the entrance into their
hest society of the

mon Church can to erate the entrance into their best society of the THIRD OR POURTH WIPS of a Mormon saint, who herself cannot be regarded by the conventionalities of respectable Eastern life as exactly the peer of the worthy matrons and chaste madens who adorn the social and domestic circles of the East. But the state of things we have described cannot be expected long to endure in any community, no matter how deeply rooted and inflexible the power of an impure and unably religious fanaticism may be. Hence it may be confidently predicted that Mormonism, with its "wim relic of baroarism," to give the old phrase a new reading,

give the old phrase a new reading,
POLYGAMY
will be swept from the American Continent within
the next decade.
THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.
It is earnestly desired and expected that at the
approaching session of Congress some decisive
measures will be taken toward the settlement of
this vexed Mormon question, and especially with
a view to the vindication of the laws of the United
States and of humanity generally in the Territory
now terrorized over by the Mormon despotism.

talkative. His wife Rachel is still with him. Her fiery eyes show fight, and she is said to be skilled in the use of firearms. She sat with her husband yesterday for their picture, and, as the photographer, Mr. Sutterley, intends sending copies to California and the East, the public will, no doubt, ere long be gratified with the plotures of the inere long be gratified with the plotures of the interesting pair. Mrs. Lee is rendered historio by her long relationship with the monster sne calls her husband. She was Lee's wife at the time of the massacre, and no doubt wore the clothing taken from the bodies of the murdered women. She says she could kill, if it were necessary, and Lee regarded her a saie companion among the Navajoes. When Lee was corraited at Pangutch she was the first of his iriends to seize a weapon, and says, if there had been any fighting, she would have snot the United States Marshal.

inends to seize a weapon, and says, if there had been any fighting, she would have shot the United States Marshal.

John D. Lee himself, viewed from a phrenologic standpoint, is an animal. His forchead is villatiously low and receding; no top head at all, such as a good, conscientious man is supposed to have; wide between the ears, with an overcalancing weight in the cerebeilum. His physique is first class, not large, but muscular and powerful, affording perfect health at the age of sixty-two. His life, aside from the terrible massacre of which he was undoubtedly the leader and commander, is one of strange interest, and outside of the Mormon Church has no parallel in America. His polygamic career was crowned with eighteen wives and sixty-two children, fifty of whom are still living. Two of the wives were sealed to him by the Prophet Brigham since the massacre. He expresses himself anxious to tell what he knows about the massacre and to expose the responsible parties. In his own words, he wants the saddle put on the right horse; that he has worn it wrongiully for seventeen years. Many think that Brigham Young or George A. Smith is in for it, Lee is too old a bird for chaff, and, besides, is exceedingly superstitious and could not entertain the idea of doing and saying anything that would compromise the priesthood, to whom he looks for salvation. Your correspondent is convinced that he is hipting at Isaac C. Haight or Whinam H. Dame. Haight has fied, but Dame stands his ground with as good grace as is possible under the circumstances. The brethren fight say of the issue, but, when forced to an expression, approve the arrest and condemn Lee as a murderer. With all due allowance for the superstition of the Mor-

## A WARNING TO PRISON OFFICIALS.

On Saturday last a German named Hugo Schellog called at the Essex Market Prison to see & friend who was locked up, and the messenger, Prank White, got permission from the keeper to allow Schellog's friend to see him at the iron grating. Mr. Schellog gave White a dollar for his trouble, the money being received with the knowledge of the keeper. Subsequently Schellog, who has been but a short time in the country and does not been but a short time in the country and does not speak English, reported the occurrence to Commissioner Laimbeer, who yesterday investigated the case and found that white and the keeper acknowledged the transaction, alleging in their defence that it was customary for messengers to be paid. White states that he had gone on three different errands Saturday morning for Scuelog's friend and that the moder scarcely paid him for his trouble. Commissioner Laimbeer will tay the case before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at the next meeting of the Board, when final action will be taken in regard to the two officials.

#### TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe announces the following programme on Trinity church caimes, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, 26th inst., commencing at half-past ten A. M. Service at eleven A. M.

3. Closer to Me.
4. There is a Beautiful World.
5. Thanksgiving Day.
6. I Now Belleve.
7. Merrily Russ tha Teinity Bella.

THE ROMANCE OF TRAVEL.

\$128,000,000 a Year.
The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Henry C. Treasury Department at Washington, and from time to time compiles many curious and elaborate statistical reports concerning exports and immotely connected therewith. He is no dry stati-cian who takes his figures as given facts, and adds, multiplies, or subtracts with mechanical precision and monotony. The last report of all deluged where one would expect to find the tion is that of the Commissioner of Customs. Macaulay made the barren wastes of history biossom like a rose tree. He threw around the dry record of political events the glamour of rovivified the dulness of chronology. Following his example at a respectful distance the Commissioner of Customs has managed, by force of a fervid imagination, to rescue from the his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury duces make the reader pause and meditate several minutes. "It is estimated," he says, "that the American tourists returning from Europe during the year ending June 30, 1873, numbered 36,830, and each person brought on the average seven trunks, filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal luggage, not dutiable. We have thus an aggregate of 257,810 tranks, filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuati

claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuation of \$500 for each trunk, the enormous sum of \$128,905,000.00 What food for reflection! Was ever government so defrauded since the dawn of civilization and of custom houses?

A HERALD reporter, justly indignant at such wholesale swinding of a paternal government, canied yesterday upon Mr. Ogden, Auditor of the Custom House, and asked him could "such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder."

Mr. Ogden put on his glasses, leaned back in his chair, and began slowly to read and repeat these lines of the report given above. "Each person brought on the average seven trunks—seven trunks," he cried again, until his face grew long and framed liself into a note of exclamation. "Representing," he continued after a pause, "a valuation of \$500 each trunk."

Then the Auditor laid down the paper, and, looking up at the reporter, asked, "Were you ever in Europet"

Reportere—Oh, yes, several times.

REPORTER-Oh, yes, several times.
AUDITOR-How many trunks did you usually bring back?
KEPORTER-Sometimes one, sometimes none at

REPORTER—Sometimes one, sometimes none at all.

AUDITOR—Would you average your trunk at any time on a valuation of \$500.

REPORTER—Well, yes; but I had no objection to sell it to a irrend for \$5. Were you ever in Europe yoursell, Mr. Auditor?

AUDITOR—Once only.

REPORTER—And you brought back seven trunks, worth \$500 apiece?

AUDITOR—One carpet bag and \$7 would be nearer the mark.

Worth \$500 apiece?

AUDITOR—One carpet bag and \$7 would be nearer the mark.

REPORTER—What, then, does this report mean? Is it a mere flash of fancy on the part of the Commissioner, or is the government really robbed annually of such a vast amount.

AUDITOR (reading)—"It is well known," he says, "that much of this baggage is, in reality, intended to be put on the market as merchandise, and s ill other portions of it are brought over for third parties, who have remained at home." Now, there is some truth in what he says about merchandise being smuggled in occasionally through the medium of private trunks, but that's a bagatelia to the enormous sum given here. Why, half the passengers returning from Europe seldom have more to spare than the price of their passage, and in hundred of cases a half empty trunk, a cigar case, a paper-collar box and an umbrella constitute the entire travelling stock of the American tourist.

Events and the part of the passer of the passage of the passage are case, a paper-collar box and an umbrella constitute the entire travelling stock of the American tourist.

case, a paper-collar lox and at dutable case, the entire traveling stock of the American tourist.

REPORTER—Are English paper collars dutiable? AUDITOR—Decidedly. But as a passenger seldom lands with any large stock of clean paper collars the revenue is small in that direction.

REPORTER—Have you never heard of a passenger landing with seven trunks?

AUDITOR—Yes, and seventy-seven trunks; but that's about every new moon. If every passenger landed with seven trunks it would take a thousand Custom House officers to look after them. The report further says that a law ought to be passed imiting the value to be brought in by any one passenger to a reasonable sum, and requiring all articles of baggage to be entered on the ectaration of the passenger, and the duties thereon determined by the proper officer, instead of leaving all to be disposed of by the passenger on his mere asseveration.

REPORTER—Don't you approve of that suggestion!

AUDITOR-No occasion for the suggestion. It is

It is earnestly desired and expected that at the approaching session of Congress some decisive measures will be taken toward the settlement of this vexed Mormon question, and especially with a view to the vindication of the laws of the United States and of humanity generally in the Territory now terrorized over by the Mormon despotism.

The Prisoner Lee's Life in Jail—The Husband, Eighteen Wives and Sixty—two Children.

[Correspondence of the Salt Lake Tribune from Beaver, Utah.]

John D. Lee is still the excitement of Beaver.

When brought out of jail yesterday to have his picture taken be appeared cheerful and was quite talkative. His wie Rachel is still with him. Her

REFORTER—Then we may conclude the Commis-sioner was never across to Europe and knows nothing about how the thing is done? AUDITOR—Perhaps he thinks no American can go to Europe without bringing back enough to start a dry goods store or a trunk shop? REFORTER—Just so. Good morning.

### DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Coroner's Investigation of the Fire and Los of Life in Thirty-Eighth Street. Yesterday morning Coroner Kessler held an innest in the cases of Margaret Whalen, fity-five years of age, and William Roach, nine years of age, who were suffocated at the fire which occur-red at No. 318 East Thirty-eighth street, on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and also upon the body of James Reilly, about thirty-eight years of age, who died from injuries received in falling out of a

tnird story window of the same building. Subjoined will be found a brief synopsis of the mony of Assistant Fire Marshal Hill that the loss of life was occasioned by a child four years of age kindling a fire among some shavings and dry wood in a shed under the stairway on the outside kindled the fire for the purpose of warming ham-

kindled the fire for the purpose of warming himself.

John J. Eagan, assistant foreman of Engine
Company No. 21, deposed that on the afternoon of
the occurrence his company was oalled to the fire
in Thirty-eighth street; found the fiames issuing
from the windows and doors; don't know how the
fire originated; saw the bodies removed after the
fire was put out.

Charles F. Hill, Assistant Fire Marshal, deposed
that he had made an investigation as to the origin
of the fire, and learned that a boy four years old
had kindled a fire among some shavings and kindling wood under the stairway on the outside of
the building for the purpose of warming himself;
the building was an old tumble-down one; thinks
the occupants might have escaped through the
rear.

the occupants might have escaped through the rear.

John S. Fisher, connected with the Fire Department, testined that after the fire he found the woman and child suffocated; the fire was of short duration, it being put out in ten minutes after breaking out; there were several ladders near, and thinks if the men present had had presence of mind, Mr. Reilly might have been saved.

John Dunphy, living it the rear of the burned building, deposed that he saw James Reilly hanging from a rear window of the building then on fire, and saw him lall; thinks Mr. Reilly might have been saved if a ladder had been erected against the window.

been saved if a ladder had been erected against the window.
Richard Turley deposed that he saw Mrs. Rellly jump from the third story window and saw Mr. Relly fail or jump from the same window; saw deceased (Relly) an hour before the fire, and don't know now the fire originated; Relly was in the habit of drinking to excess; some of the inmates escaped sately from the building after the fire broke out.

The winnesses were of the oblinion that the police and firemen arrived early at the fire and did what they could to save life and preserve order.

Deputy Coroner Leo testified that Mrs. Margaret Whalen and William Roach came to their deaths by suffocation, while James Relly was killed by jumping from an upper window of the building.

A verdict in accordance with Dr. Leo's testimony was rendered by the jury.

#### THE WASHINGTON STREET MURDER.

Principal and Witnesses Committed. George W. Murray, the man who stands charged with the murder of John Carnacon by striking him on the head with a cartrung during a quarrel in front of the porter house, No. 685 Wasnington street, at a late nour on Saturday night, was yesstreet, at a late float of Saturday light, was yes-terday brought before Coroner Woltman and committed to the Tombs. The Coroner also sent four of five of the most important witnesses to the House of Detention. The investigation has been named for next Friday afternoon. In the meantime the relatives have been granted a per-mit to take the body home for interment. A SAD STORY.

How the Government Is Chested Out of Sickness, Poverty, Ruin and Despair Crowded Into Two Years of a Girl's Life.

HIVES TREATED AS SMALLPOX

Thrilling Narrative of a Young Emigrant and Her Debauchment by an Orderly on Blackwell's Island.

ARSENIC AND AN ANTIDOTE.

The Beauties and Abuses of Our Bountiful Charities and Correction.

"Eliza Collins" arrived in New York from Ireland, for the first time, some eighteen months ago. As

soon as she felt sufficiently restored from the effects of the voyage and considered herself at ease in the country she presented some letters of introduction, with which she had been provided these letters was directed to a prominent clergyman in the city, and that she presented first. The clergyman gave her a second letter of introduc-tion to a lady of his acquaintance, and this lady procured Eliza a situation in the family of one of her friends. She remained in this house for the best part of a year. During the last few months her health gave frequent evidence of the inroads of the climate upon her constitution. The family used her full and former vigor; but the taint she had attracted was too strong and firmly rooted to be easily destroyed, and the attendant physician finally gave it as his advice that a voyage to Ireland was absolutely necessary for the girl's resto-ration. Her poverty at first made this proposition appear an impossibility; but the head of the fam-ily took the matter in hand and soon solved the difficulty. He went to Mr. Lynch, who is a member of the Board of Emigration, and made him acquainted with the case. Mr. Lynch became at once interested, and set himself to work to ascertain what could be done. After a day or two a passage, free of charge, to Ireland was obtained for Eliza, and she was sent for. When she appeared in the shipping office of the line that had offered transit for her to her native country the agent was so struck with the girl's delicate state of health and her modest, retiring, lady-like appearance that he gave her a cabin passage instead of a steerage, as was the original intention. Eliza went home and remained among her people until she felt herself completely re-established. A prompted her to again try her fortune in a new country, and she started for America. She crossed the Atlantic the second time to Montreal and came to New York through Canada. While in the steamboat going over Lake Champlain she caught cold, and on her arrival in the city she found that her estimate of her strength made at home was too elevated a one. She was not nearly so well as she fancied. The cold brought on a a lot of little red spots she calls hives appeared on her face. She spent the first night in town at the residence of a friend, and the following day went to

in Fifth street. The physician in charge of the house having no room to give her advised the poor thing to go to the Board of Health. She followed the instructions and went to the sanitary bureau of the department, in Mott street. There she was received by the policeman on duty at the after an examination of the case, pronounced it smallpox. The hives on the girl's face immediately magnified into smallpox pustules in the eves of the inspectors, and she was ordered to be sent to the Reception Hospital. She was driven in the usual covered wagon from the Mott street building to the Reception Hospital. There she was again examined, but not sufficiently close to discover that the girl was not tainted with the smallpox. She was ordered on the boat for transmission to the island. The red flag, the sign of pestilence, was promptly hoisted, and

the poor girl, in good health, though weak, nervous and exhausted, was couvered to the home of loathsomeness, filin and death. She protested, entreated, begged, demanded to be set at liberty, giving abundant proof she could not be tainted with any contagious disease, but to no avail. She was then in the hands of the atthough the property of the story it the effect of the story in the s let it) very damp, too, and I was constantly cold, having so little covering on me. A' night the rats would run over the floor in shoals, and at times I was so alarmed I leared to breathe. I begged and begged for a little fire, even in the daytime, though I would have preferred it at night, for light keeps away rats, but I might as well have begged for mercy—there was none to be had. One day, when it was raining very hard—it was the only wet day we had while I was there—the Protestant clerayman came hat the paylion by mistake. Seeing all the windows open and the rain beating across the floor and shout my bed. falling

in spray apon my fix. e and westing my haif. So closed them, shoving a 'em up with his umbrella stocked the my shoving a 'em up with his umbrella stocked the beast was like that it told him the stocked his yets wandered slow, at. I told him the first his yets wandered slow, at. I told him the truth, but added that I hoped to be dut of there truth, but added that I hoped ing my strength in a few days, as I was gain, ing my strength in a few days, as I was gain, ing my strength in a few days, as I was not; I was on the count, ity losing it altogether. I requested this clergy, tan to send one of my own in the me, and he kindly remembered his promise and did so. It was 'e single act of kindness I experienced while in that 'right full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was full place. I saw my own clergyman, but he was and prostration. You see I had had nothing to cat all the time I was there; I say nothing, absolutely nothing. The coid cea and wet clammy bread the woman brought me in the morning I could not use, and the same was the case in the evening. When I did manage to get any of it into my stomach it was only to allay the pains of positive hunger, which I lett all the time, and it made me sicker. The meat I got was what they had boiled the soup out of, and there was no hourishment in it even when It was the time, and it made me sicker. The meat I got was what they had boiled the soup out of, and there was no hourishment in it even when It was forty-first time she had been there. When she brought me the tea there was a large magget in its with legs, and loculation of the limit of the long that it went when the was the f

a woman is reduced to, a poor woman, after a year's continual suckness. When I arrived at consciousness I found myself in a condition such as I had never dreamed of Sering A woman in.

"Worse than being sick a whole lifetime, and that life of the longest duranton; worse than being dead; worse than all the things that life and death could put together. I dared not say a word. I was atraid to breathe. When I crept over to New York I could not walk; even the crawling was slow. Every block took me an hour almost to pass it. I managed to get to the Board of Health. A gentleman there—I don't know his same, but he has a cast in his eye—noticed in my manner! suppose that I was unusually excited. He questioned me and I told him they had not treated me well over on the Island. I had made up my mind not to speak of what had happened to me until I saw my irrends. He meisted I should see Dr. Day, and I did. Dr. Day sent a doctor with me to the commissioners. They predended to make an examination into the matter, but nothing came of it. He was sent for that man and I was put down into a room in the bagement. Then Mr. Laimbeer, who seemed to be his friend, had a talk with him, and he appeared to think nothing of what he had done. After a while I was called up, and Mr. Laimbeer asked me if I would marry him, or go to law, or take some money? I told him I did not know what answer to give him to two of the questions until I saw my friends, but the marriage one I could answer at any time, and my answer was, "No." He told me the man—I did not know his name; I don't now, but they called him the "Major"—would get a lawyer and perhaps beat me on the trial. That was the second time when Dr Day had made them leel they were in the wrong—out I replied I would trust my case in the hands of the Judges and the Almighty who knew my heart. Dr. Day sent me at his own expense to the Fresbyterian Howard to send a lawyer in for me, they told me, but Mr. Laimbeer would not allow him. I don't think he was very fair to me. He never asked the I tood

us. And, after all he's done, I hear they've taken him back.

The closest investigation of this last statement revealed that when the matter was first brought to the notice of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction Major was sent for and questioned. He admitted being Complained of by the girl, but said no violence had been used. Two of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction insisted upon his dismissal, but Mr. Laimbeer, who had taken the case in hand, resisted that. He sent hajor back to the Island and his duties. Eliza was handed over to Mr. Kelloca, and he, after a few days, procured her s. resisted that. He sent hajor back to the Island and his duties. Eliza was handed over to Mr. Kellock, and he, after a few days, procured her stuation. She was unable to continue working, and had to give up the place. She took a second, and finally a third, but was compelled to give up each in turn because of the shock her constitution had received. The alleged outrage committed upon her weighed so heavily on her mind that she grew more and more depressed every day, and, finding at last she was unable to bear the weight of so much suffering, she went to Dr. Day. He made Professor Chandler acquainted with the facts in the case, and Professor chandler wrote a strong letter to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, declaring the Board of Health would not be responsible to the public for the condition of the girl or the offences she charged were committed against her. Immediately upon receipt of this letter Major was arrested and sense to the Tombs. The trial followed in due course, and after the trial he returned to the Island. Aman named "Louis," who has taken his place since Major's arrest, gave up the guardianship of the fever pavillon on Frinay last to Major. Several persons employed on the Island said yesterday he was still about the hospitai; but Commissioner Laimbeer says he has been dismissed from the service of the department.

Professor Chandler, President of the Board of Health, was called on, as well as Dr. Day, and both seemed to consider the case a most outrageous one. Dr. Day said he was satished from the physical examination he had made that the woman was thoroughly pure and delicate previous to the assault.

Professor Chandler said the man had no business near or about the ward in which Eliza Colins was placed, and that in any case it was no place for a man. Br. Day seems to be thoroughly satisfied the woman was forcibly outraged, as she complains, and at the time and in the was no place for a man. Br. Day seems to be thoroughly satisfied the woman was forcibly outraged, as she complains, a

her was that of a modest, sensitive woman, and everything about her supported the strength of her statement.

The lady who has befriended Eliza since her arrival in the country was called on also, and she related the last scene of the tragedy. She said:—I was away from home during the last three days of the trial, and, of course, knew nothing of the result. The day I came back my mad said to me, "Eliza is in the parlor, ma'm, and I think she has lost the case." I came in here, and at once noticed something very peculiar in her appearance.

"Have you taken anything, Eliza ?" said L.

"Yes, ma'm." said she, "arsenic."

I sent for the doctor at once, and, while he was coming, I gave her an emetic. He came and waited with aer alt night, and finally succeeded in saving her life for the present.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the gentleman who had first employed Eliza in his house:—

At Dean Mr. ——After all your kindness and

gentieman who had first employed Eliza in his house:—

My Dran Mr. — After all your kindness and charity to Eliza I think it a duty she owes you to make you aware of her innocence, but as she is now incapable of doing so i will let you know what is now incapable of doing so i will let you know what is now incapable of doing so i will let you know what is now incapable of the control of the same that a first ways, and our pot reas came to do here of a few days, and our pot reas came to like.

Wednesday evening after an one that Eliza was in the partor and as you like the new to the partor and as you had come to a few days, and our pot reas came but she could say, "The trial went against one. A woman took a false oath and he was acquited." She looked so strange that it occurred to me she might have taken something which affected her, and when I accused her she said, "Yes, I have taken poison." I sent for the doctor, who remained with her nearly all the night and saved her life. She is now much better, but will never be able to do mach again. I hope you and Mrs. — who have been so kind to her, believed in her innocence of which there is not the slightest doubt. Alunghty God has permitted this heavy cross to fall on her lor some wise reasons which we cannot know, but we must believe that He will punish as he deserves the wicked cause of so much afficient.

The names of some of the persons connected with thus case are omitted for apparent reasons.

The names of some of the persons conficient with this case are omitted for apparent reasons. Collins was the one used in the trial, though not given by the girl, and retained here; but the real names of all the parties are in the HERALD office. The girl is closely connected with a family, illustrious in Great Britain and well known all over America.

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY.

Daniel Hasbrouck, a man thirty-five years of age, yesterday afternoon, while adjusting a beit in the caught in the machinery and almost instantly killed. The remains, by permission of Mr. Toal, Secretary to the Board of Coroners, were removed to the late residence of deceased and Coroner Eicknoff potified.